

Alexandria Advertiser

AND COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCER.



Vol. I.]

TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1801.

[No. 41]

CONDITIONS OF PUBLICATION
of the

Alexandria Advertiser
AND
Commercial Intelligencer.

I. It will be published on a half sheet of super-royal paper of good quality, and with an elegant type, of which this paper contains a specimen.

II. It will be published every day at 3 o'clock, and delivered to subscribers in town with the utmost regularity and expedition, and transmitted to those at a distance through the most early and regular channels of conveyance.

III. The price will be Five Dollars per annum, to be paid one half on receipt of the first number, the remainder at the end of the year.

NOTICE.

THE stockholders of the Bank of Alexandria, are hereby informed, that a dividend of five per cent on the capital stock of said Bank, for the half year ending this day, is declared, and will be ready to be paid to them, or their representatives on Thursday next.

By order of the president and directors,
GURDEN CHAPIN, Cashier.
January 5. eow4

To be Rented,

And possession given immediately—
A two story house and garden on Duke-street, about two squares to the eastward of the stone bridge.

W. HARTSHORNE.

A number of valuable lots in different situations, to be sold—also, a brick house in King-street, in the tenure of Thomas Cruse;—a part of the purchase money will be taken in Alexandria Bank shares at par, and for some of the lots, Alexandria Insurance shares at a price to be agreed on. For part of the purchase money of either, a liberal credit may be had. 1st Month 7th. eo

A Housekeeper wanted.

LIBERAL wages will be given to a discreet Woman, capable of managing the affairs of my family as a Housekeeper. A middle aged woman of a mild disposition and regular deportment will be preferred, as part of her attention will be necessary in superintending a nursery of young children.

CHARLES LEE.

December 13, 1800. eodif

Shreve and Janney

Have just received, per the brig Sukey and Betsey, capt. Caleb Cook,
50 pieces do Sail Duck
23 coils do Cordage
which they will sell low for cash or exchange for flour or corn. They will give Cash for white Beans and Pease.
December 16. eo

From the New-England Palladium.

OBSERVATIONS ON THE CORRUPTIONS OF LITERATURE.

IF a man, travelling through a desert, should find a specious and magnificent house, with every accommodation for the convenience and amusement of a great number of inhabitants, he would not be likely to conclude, that this house had always been there without any reason or cause of its existence, that it was thrown from the crater of a neighbouring mountain, or, that it was the effect of certain occult and unaccountable operations of cold, electricity, gases alkalies, &c. but his first conclusion would, probably, be, that some person had been there and built the house to answer some important purpose. The design, beauty, harmony, dependence and use of the several parts would be likely to convince him, that the person, who planned & erected this building, was possessed of skill of judgment and a certain portion of power.

But natural philosophers of the present day, who stand continually in the inner temple of the material world, who have spent years in the investigation of its properties, relations, harmonies and uses, and who are still surrounded with wonders above their comprehension, and with numberless operations, which they cannot understand, or explain, declare that it exhibits no design, and is intended for no end, and that it bears no marks of wisdom, power or skill. Not so Sir Isaac Newton.

He, more than any other mortal man, was admitted into the secrets of the creation. The veil, in part, was removed from his exploring eye, and he saw, and acknowledged, with reverence and humility, the infinite perfections of that Being, who "wheels his throne upon the rolling worlds." Natural philosophy was his commentary upon revelation. It afforded him new illustrations of its mysteries and difficulties, and supplied him with new arguments in support of its truths. He admitted no agency in the material world independent of the creator, but continually referred to him, as the original source of beauty, life and motion. But natural philosophy has, of late, become a powerful mean of seducing, bewildering and corrupting the human mind.

The propositions of Descartes, that a body at rest will continue so, unless moved out of its place by some external force, and that a body in motion will continue forever to move in a right line, unless impeded by some other body, have been made, by modern philosophers, the basis of a system of atheism. The material world has been exhibited, as a machine maintaining its own energies and operations and containing in itself every property, necessary for their continuance.

If a system of bodies moves to day, merely because it moved yesterday, no reason can be given for the interposition of the providence of God. Motion,

gravitation, &c. are inherent properties of matter, and the world becomes an independent machine. In this absurd and unphilosophical manner, modern architects have attempted to rear a fabric in some distant corner of the universe, where they might live beyond the ken of infinite knowledge without the support of infinite power, and free from every thought of accountability.

The volcanic system has had its adherents among the learned and ingenious men of the present day. The author of botanic amours has given the world many curious conjectures upon the generation, and final explosion of suns, stars and satellites. He adopts the opinion of certain ancient philosophers, who, as Ovid informs us, supposed that all things sprang from the great egg of night, which floated in chaos.—This egg exploded, and filled at once, the universe with suns, and stars, and these, in their turn, by similar progress, supplied themselves with satellites.

The same writer observes; that there are three divisions of the globe distinctly marked; the first he supposes to have been the original nucleus of the earth, or lava projected from the sun; 2dly, over this, lie the recrements of animal and vegetable matter produced in the water; 3dly, the recrements of animal and vegetable matter produced upon land. This idea of a progressive formation, he observes is strengthened by observations upon the exterior crust of the earth, as it appears in mines and mountains. The same progress towards a more perfect state, is seen in the animal and vegetable kingdoms. Many vegetables have useless appendages, others are imperfectly formed. Swine, he remarks, have four toes, but two of them only are perfectly formed, and long enough for use. The conclusion of the whole matter appears to be, that the world, with all its furniture, of vegetables, animals, and men, is in a progressive state; that a period will arrive, when vegetables will have no useless appendages or imperfections, when swine will have four toes all long enough for use, and when men will live upon dephlogisticated nitrous gas, and never die, except of pure ecstacy.*

In these systems the atheistical opinions of ancient philosophers, are dressed in the slang of modern chemistry, and palmed upon the world as valuable improvements in science. In all of them there is unity of design, a perfect coincidence of labors.

The idea of a Creator, who is continually operating, is to be blotted from the face of the creation, and matter is to be invested with powers adequate to the production of all which we see, and hear, and feel and know. To effect this one childish theory has succeeded another, and none has ever yet been found sufficiently foolish and absurd to stagger the faith

* See Doctor Beddoes' and Mr. Davys' pneumatic experiments.

of theoretical philosophers. These men learned and ingenious as they are, have written volumes in the support of theories, which a school-boy could confute.

After all which has been written upon this subject, the most neat and expeditious process of making worlds is developed by P. Bertrand in his new principles of geology. He employs a variety of agents, in this elaborate process, such as heat, motion, light, rest and darkness. The whole may be exhibited, in the language of certain ingenious gentlemen, with some abridgments, in the form of a recipe.

Take rest, and darkness, and cold, and mix them together in proper proportions, and so far from a globe of ice. Then strike this globe with a comet, or star, either of them will do, then the ice becomes water, then the water acquires life, then it produces lime, and lime produces animals, and animals produce combustibles, and combustibles produce fire, and fire produces earthquakes, and ashes and thunder and quartz and inundations, and pit-coal, and every thing else that is wanted.

Now if any man cannot make a world he is no philosopher.

FROM THE COMMERCIAL GAZETTE.

THE REFLECTOR—No. III.

"Remove the excrescences of affectation, fashion, pretty and passion, and man will of himself subside into common sense."

WHEN a person has discretion enough not to expose his follies, there is no fear of his moving with some reputation in almost any sphere of life. Various motives prompt men to assume a part, to which their talents are not well adapted; and it is not to be wondered at, that so many waste their abilities while they pursue the dictates of passion and caprice. Men do not so often miscarry from a defect of capacity as from a misapplication of it. Common sense does not require any great portion of intellects.

It consists rather in a proper exercise of moderate abilities. Brilliant talents are usually connected with such strong foibles that they prove of little real value to the possessor, or to the rest of mankind.

The greatest men are often fools in certain instances, and at certain times. The violence of the imagination leads them into absurdities, while their reasoning powers are clear and perfect. We imagine wrong much more frequently than we reason wrong. Mr. Locke in his essay on the human understanding observes; "that madmen do not appear to have lost their faculty of reasoning; but have joined together some ideas very wrongly, they mistake them for truths, and err as men who argue right from wrong principles.

Thus you shall see a distracted man fancying himself a king, with a right inference require suitable attendance, respect and obedience; others who have fancied themselves made of glass, have used the caution

necessary to preserve their brittle bodies. Hence it comes to pass that a man who is very sober, and of a right understanding in every thing else, may in one particular be as frantic as any in Bedlam."

Common sense, though it is partly a negative kind of wisdom, is very essential in carrying a man through the world with honor or safety. The finest parts are no security against the errors of judgment or conduct. In looking into the affairs of men, we see innumerable instances of folly and imprudence accompanied with eminent talents and accomplishments. So strange a compound is man, that the same person may be both the wisest and weakest being in existence.

LONDON, November 15.

Admiralty Office, Nov. 25.

Copy of a letter from Vice Admiral Lord Keith, K. B. commander in chief of his majesty's ships and vessels in the Mediterranean, to Evan Nepean, esq. dated on board the Foudrayant, at Gibraltar, the 29 ult.

SIR,

I have just received a letter, of which the inclosed is a copy, from captain Morris, acquainting me with the capture of a Spanish vessel of war, by the boats of the Phæton, under circumstances very highly creditable to lieutenant Beaufort, and the officers and people who were employed on the occasion. I regret with him the loss and injury which has been sustained in the attack, but I anticipate with equal satisfaction, the approbation with which I am sure their lordships will regard the gallantry that has been evinced in the execution of the enterprize.

I have the honor to be, &c. &c.

KEITH.

Phæton, off Malaga, O.B.

SIR,

I have the honour to acquaint your lordship, that on the 25th inst. his Majesty's ship under my command chased a ship Polacre, which shewed Spanish colours, ensign and pendant, to an anchor under the fort of Fangerolle, where a French privateer brig also took refuge; as the wind was on shore, and they were close into the surf and directly under a battery of five heavy guns, there was no prospect of bringing them off then; the following night the brig escaped to the westward, and the ship made two attempts for Malaga, but was driven back; last night the land breeze appearing favourable, I sent the boats under the command of lieutenant Beaufort, who, at 5 o'clock this morning, in opposition to a very obstinate resistance on first boarding at the hatchways with musketry, and from the rising quarter deck, with sabres, got possession, and brought her out; she proves his most Catholic Majesty's armed ship, the San Josef, alias L'Anglies, mounting 2 twenty-four pounders iron ordnance in the bow, two brass eighteens for stern-chase, four brass twelves, and six 4 pounders, and most compleatly found in small arms of all kinds, commanded by an auxiliary officer of the navy, and manned with 49 seamen, (of which 15 were absent in her boat) and 22 soldiers, as marines, employed as a packet, and carrying provisions between Malaga and Melilla: from the force of the ship, her state of preparation, and situation with respect to the fort, also the unfortunate circumstance of the launch (from whose coronade much was expected in the plan for the attack) having not been able to keep up with the other boats, and being distant when they were discovered

and fired on by a French privateer schooner that had come in unseen by us in the night, and was placed to flank the ship, and gave the alarm, on which the barge and two cutters immediately pulled to the ship and boarded; I am convinced more determined bravery could not have been displayed than has been shewn by lieuts. Beaufort and Huish, lieut. Duncan Campbell of the marines, Messrs. Hamilton and Stanton, midshipmen, and Mr. Deagon the gunner, and the boat's crew employed upon the service; and it is with extreme concern I add that one seaman was killed on coming along-side, and that their very gallant leader (in whom I have ever found a most capable and zealous assistant) was first wounded in the head, and afterwards received several slugs through his left arm and body; lieutenant Campbell received several slight sabre wounds; Mr. Aug. Barrington Hamilton was shot, while in the boat, through the thigh, notwithstanding which he boarded, and his conduct is highly spoken of; and John Wells, a seaman, also shot through the thigh; the loss of the enemy appears to have been thirteen wounded, six badly and some are supposed to have been wounded and driven overboard. I give your lordship the detail of this service feeling it incumbent on me to do so to do justice to the parties employed upon it, humbly hoping that Mr. Beaufort's conduct and wounds will entitle him to the protection given in the present war to officers of distinguished merit; and I regret exceedingly that Mr. Hamilton wants some considerable part of his servitude, as he is of an age and in all other respects well qualified for a lieutenant. Towards day-light, the signal being made to me that our people were in full possession of the prize, I chased a vessel that had passed us an hour before, and brought her to, under a battery, in Cape Moleno. She proves a light polacre from Ceuta bound for Malaga. Afterwards, running down to pick up our boats and people, we were carried so far to leeward, that the French schooner (which we had not seen from the ship) passed to windward along shore to Malaga, quite out of our reach. I have the honor, &c.

J. N. MORRIS.

Vice-Adm. Lord Keith, K. B.

Court of King's Bench, Nov. 8.

AVERAGE LOSS.

JOHNSTON v. SHEDDON.

Some time ago a policy of insurance was transacted at Lloyd's upon a cargo of brimstone, the property of the plaintiff, and the defendant underwrote 1000 upon the policy. The brimstone met with an accident during the voyage, and was considerably damaged so that it did not fetch nearly the same price it would have done had it been found. The underwriters of course became liable; but the question was, in how much, and by what rule or measure the average loss was to be calculated? Should the invoice price be made up, and if the brimstone cost originally 20l. per ton, and sold for 12l. Should the owner have received for each ton the difference between 12l. and 20l.? This, it evidently appeared, involved the parties in the rise and fall of the market, and was unfair for both. If the article came to a rising market, though it was not half so valuable as when shipped, it might sell for as much as it originally cost, and the assured thus would receive no compensation for his loss.

On the contrary, though it was scarcely in any degree deteriorated, if it came to a falling market, it might not sell for

half its prime cost, and the underwriters would be compelled to pay, perhaps, ten times more than they ought to have done by the terms of the contract. It was therefore agreed that the market should only be cited as a criterion to determine the quantum of the average loss. The current price of sound brimstone at the port of delivery was to be ascertained, and the current price of damaged brimstone, and the underwriters were to pay the same proportion of the invoice price as these two bore to each other.

Thus, if damaged brimstone sold for 10l. a ton, and sound for 20l. they were to pay one half of the invoice price; and if damaged brimstone sold for 10l. a ton while sound fetches no more than 15l. one third only.

But here the grand question arose, viz. whether the gross proceeds of the cargo were to be considered, or only the net proceeds. This makes the most essential difference, as the freight, premium, and duties paid upon the article, when sound and unsound are exactly the same, and by these being added, the difference, between the prices of the two is very much lessened. In the present case, according to the latter mode of calculation, the defendant was bound to pay 76l. 7s. 4d. cwt.; but according to the former only 25l. The plaintiff was of the one opinion (which it is unnecessary to mention, and the defendant of the other, and as they could not agree an action was brought. The cause was tried before Lord Kenyon at the sittings after the last term at Guildhall, and, it being urged on the part of the plaintiff that, as the risk terminates when the goods arrive at the port of delivery, neither the duty nor any subordinate charge arising posterior to the termination of the risk should be considered, and likewise that this was the common method of settling average losses, the jury found a verdict for the plaintiff.

Mr. Law, however, this day moved the Court for a rule to shew cause why there should not be a new trial, and contended very ably for the superior merit of the method of calculation, which considers the gross proceeds of the cargo. The question he said, had made a very great noise in the city, many respectable merchants were dissatisfied with the manner in which it had been decided, and, as it was of the utmost importance to the mercantile world, almost all were anxious that it should be again renewed. He then went into several ingenious calculations, which we shall detail on a future day, and concluded by humbly hoping that his motion would be granted.

Lord Kenyon said, it was a subject upon which he had considerable doubts, and desired him to take a rule.

BOSTON, January 15.

Arrived, Brig Washington, Ricker, of Portsmouth, from Surinam; failed from thence 17th, Nov. on the 25th within 3 leagues of St. Lucia, was captured by a French schooner privateer of 10 guns, out from Guadaloupe. A prize-master, and 5 other men were put on board the Washington, and all the persons taken from her except capt. R. and a black man. The privateer then departed. On the 28th off St. Dominica, at 5 in the morning, two of the Frenchmen being on the fore-top-sail yard, rigging out the steering sails, and one about half-way up the shrouds, proceeding to assist, capt. R. proposed to the black man an attempt to

re-take the vessel. Two of the three Frenchmen who remained below were on the fore-castle, and the third was at the helm. The capt. armed himself with a broken pump-handle, while the black man's weapon was the cook's axe. Capt. R. proposed that the negro should assault one of the men on the fore-castle, while he attacked the person at the helm. This plan was executed. The capt. knocked his man down, and threw him into the cabin. The negro also gave his blow; but the Frenchman recovered from it immediately, and drawing his knife rushed towards the captain—but a timely application of the pump-handle stopped his course, and reduced him to the stunned situation of his comrade in the cabin, in whose company he was soon placed. In the mean while the negro had inflicted a fatal blow on the other Frenchman (the prize-master) on the fore-castle, and he fell lifeless into the sea. The privateer's men aloft observed these proceedings with trembling, and the one on the shrouds jumped into the sea. After thus gaining the victory capt. R. threw out his long-boat, and placing in her a sufficiency of stores, took up the wounded men and put on board, and suffered those aloft to descend and enter it, when directing them the course to Guadaloupe, he gave them two oars, and wished them a *bon voyage*. Capt. R. then proceeded to Dominica, where a British cruiser soon afterwards arrived, having picked up the boat with the Frenchmen, and the man who had sprung overboard, after he had been 15 hours in the water. The boat was again restored. Captain R. not being able to procure men at Dominica, proceeded to St. Kitts, where he obtained seamen. From thence he sailed under convoy of U. S. frigate Chesapeake, with a fleet, called at St. Barts. & St. Thomas. Left the latter Island Dec. 17, under the same convoy, in co. with a fleet of 21 sail, including two or three vessels for Boston. The frigate separated in lat. 24.—At St. Thomas capt. R. learnt that the privateer which captured him, had been taken by a British ship and carried to Martinique.

Sloop Rebecca, Lear, St. Johns; sch'r Hannah, Swift, St. Marks.

Schooner Wm. and Mary form Bonavista, arrived at New York, was boarded and plundered by a French privateer sch'r from Gaudaloupe, mounting 6 guns, then in lat. 22, long. 64 informed he had taken 6 American vessels, one homeward bound from Batavia.

A light house is erected on North Island, at the entrance of Georgetown harbor, South-Carolina.

The Mary, Ham, of Portland, was plundered by a French privateer off the Lizard, and then suffered to proceed.

SALEM, January 16.

Capt. Towne arrived from the Havana on Saturday last. Left there the sch'r Experiment, for Wilmington, to sail the 19th. Brig Trial, to sail for New York in 6 days. Ship Truxton, Chamberlain, eo sail in 6 days.

Yesterday arrived at Beverly, the brig Lydia, capt. Bowdon, from Havana, via the Vineyard.

Capt. Blackler brings intelligence that the ship Vigilant, capt. Clemons, of this port was at Bombay the 1st July. He also heard that the ship Borneo, capt. Gibaut, of this port, had sailed from Madras for Borneo. Capt. Silsbee, of Salem, was going up the river to Calcutta, as the William Penn came down.

A report was in circulation in N. York on Saturday last, of the recent capture by a Guadeloupe privateer, of an American ship from Calcutta, supposed to be the Nancy, of New-York, which failed in company with the Delaware and William Penn, both of which are in; and no other American was about failing from Calcutta at the time. The Nancy was the fastest failer of the three.

NEW-YORK, January 22.

ARRIVED—NONE.

Cleared.—Ships, Howard, Black, New-Orleans; Rose, Jones, Liverpool; Brig Mary, Smith, St. Sebastians; Schrs. Johanna, Hains, Teneriffe; Snow Bucephalus, Jamaica.

The schr. Bird, King, has arrived at P. Republican.

PHILADELPHIA, January 22.

Arrived, ship Felicity, Reed, Liverpool, via New-York; brig Betty, White, Havana, via N. York.

Cleared, brig Delaware, Duple, for Havana.

Capt. Reed, of the ship Felicity, informs that on the 28th Oct. was boarded by a French privateer, an officer of which broke open the hatches and took out one bale of dry goods, marked SPx containing 16 pieces of broadcloth, shipped by John and Adam Lodge of Liverpool, to the address of Samuel Eldredge, merchant, Philadelphia—the officer of the privateer further stated, that had it not been so near night, he would have taken every bale of dry goods out of the Felicity.

NASHVILLE, (Ten.) August 27.

The phenomenon of the assemblage of bees at this place, has made its annual return. The two preceding years, they collected at the house of John M'Nairy, esq. judge of the Tennessee district. They have now assembled at the house of W. P. Anderson esq. attorney general for said district. They have been about 15 days collecting, from one to five each day, and now consist of between 40 and 50 swarms, and still collect—possessing at first the same disposition of those that visited the judge—perfectly harmless, refusing all protection when offered them, using no kind of industry, and to all appearance very uneasy and discontented. Some few days since, the greater part of them have consented to be housed in barrels and hives, numbers of swarms together, and have begun their usual labors.

Sales by Auction.

On WEDNESDAY,

The 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, will be sold at our Auction Room,

Malaga Wine in pipes,

French Brandy in do.

Sugar in barrels,

Bacon in lots,

Soal Leather in lots,

Soap in boxes,

Nails in casks.

Together with a variety of

DRY GOODS,

Among which are

Broadcloths, kerseymeres, coatings, swansdowns, plains, duffels, flannels, Irish linsens, humburs, German and British of-naburgs, chintzes, calicoes, jaconet, book and tamboured muslins, and a number of other articles.

HENRY & THOS. MOORE,

January 7.

Auctioneers.

Alexandria Advertiser.

TUESDAY, January 27.

The following are the resolutions of Mr. Harper, which were alluded to in the minutes of the proceedings of the House of Representatives on Friday last.

Resolved, That for completing the public buildings already commenced at the City of Washington, the sum of ——— dollars to be paid in annual instalments of one hundred thousand dollars each, ought to be advanced by the United States by way of loan: and that the public property in the said city, after discharging the incumbrances incurred for former advances for the said city and buildings, ought to be pledged and applied under the direction of Congress, as a fund for the reimbursement of the said loan.

Resolved, That the said sum and all other sums applicable to the same objects, and hereafter to be received, or now on hand, ought to be applied under the direction of the Secretaries of the State, Treasury, Navy and War departments, with the approbation of the President of the United States; and that the said Secretaries or any three of them, ought to be empowered to employ a proper clerk or clerks for keeping the accounts of the said expenditures, and all suitable architects, agents and workmen, for carrying on and completing said buildings.

Resolved, That a suitable apartment or apartments in that part of the capitol already finished, ought to be fitted up for the temporary accommodation of the courts of the United States, appointed or hereafter to be appointed to be held in the said city, and of such courts as may hereafter be appointed to be held therein for the Territory of Columbia; and that in completing the capitol, permanent accommodations for the said court ought to be provided therein.

Resolved, That the sum of ——— dollars annually ought to be appropriated towards the establishment of a National Library, to be applied under the direction of the Secretary of State, and that a suitable apartment in that part of the capitol which is now finished, ought to be fitted up for the reception of the said Library; and that when the capitol shall be completed, suitable apartments for the reception and use of the said Library ought to be provided therein.

Resolved, That the sum of ——— dollars ought to be appropriated for the suitable furnishing of the President's house, to be applied under the direction of the Secretaries of State, Treasury, War and Navy departments, with the approbation of the President of the United States; and that the Secretaries, or any three of them, ought to be empowered to employ a suitable agent for that purpose.

Resolved, That the board of commissioners for the City of Washington, ought to be discontinued, and the public property in the said city to be placed under the direction of the Secretary of the Treasury with authority to appoint such clerk or clerks for the particular management thereof, as he may judge necessary, and that all powers, rights, duties, and trusts, now vested in, or belonging to said board, ought to be transferred to the said Secretary.

Some letters written in February 1800 by Mr. Hunter, calling himself agent of the Mississippi Territory, and addressed

to W. C. C. Claiborne, then chairman of the Mississippi committee, have been lately published. They furnish the following information respecting that territory.

The number of free inhabitants is stated at 6000, of whom about 2000 are supposed capable of bearing arms. The number of black inhabitants is considered as equal to that of the whites.

Cotton is the staple commodity, of which an active planter will make from 5 to 800lb. to a hand. It brings a quarter of a dollar per lb. and the territory produces not much less than three millions of pounds of mercantile cotton, worth 570,000 dollars.

Of pork great quantities can be raised at a small expence; but as the price for several years had not been more than 3 1/2 dollars, little had been raised.

The soil and climate are well adapted to the growth of indigo, and the sugarcane thrives well in the lower part of the territory.

The facts mentioned in the report to the Parliament of Great-Britain on the scarcity of Corn, if well founded, furnish the data on which to estimate the quantity of corn that must be imported to supply the inhabitants. The report states that the deficiency amounts to one-fourth of an average crop. Now the annual consumption is to be rated at about eight bushels to a soul. The French consume one third more, but they eat more bread than the English.

If then England contains eight millions of souls, they require 64,000,000 of bushels of Corn for their annual consumption—One fourth of which is sixteen-millions—the deficiency to be supplied by commerce.

The report states the imported wheat and flour of the last year to amount to 1,261,932 quarters or 10,095,456 bushels. To supply the demand the current year, they will require sixteen millions or one third more than the importations of the last year. It is said that grain is scarce in Portugal—and it is possible that the plague on the Barbary coast may have lessened the harvest, the last year—but of this we have no knowledge. At any rate, a cessation of supplies of wheat from the Baltic, will prove very inconvenient to Great-Britain, especially at this crisis.

(Com. Ad.)

OF BUONAPARTE.

A letter from a gentleman recently at Paris, says, he received attentions from Buonaparte "The last time I saw him," says he, "he was at the National Institute, of which the Chief Consul is President. But before the chair was taken Buonaparte mixed without ceremony or reserve with the company at large, conversing indiscriminately. I was desirous of knowing every minutiae of a man who is now the arbiter of Europe, even to his dress. He had on a lead coloured coat, light waistcoat, buff pantaloons and loose boots, cropped hair, without powder; a fallow corican complexion; his features rather gloomy than expressive, his manner frank, with politeness in conversation. By the people, says W. he is adored, and they have such an implicit reliance upon him, as to think their destiny secure and prosperous under his direction."

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA.

CLEARED.

Schr Philip, Tapman
Elizabeth, Allen

New-York
do,

For Sale,

By the subscriber, near the County-wharf,

COLOGNE Mill-stones, of different sizes, late from Amsterdam,

German, London, blifter and Crowley steel

Sugar in hogheads and barrels

Coffee, bar and rod Iron, Castings

Ten-plate stoves, complete for use, of different sizes

Clover seed and plaister of Paris

Beef and Pork of the first quality, by the barrel

Fine and coarse Salt

Tar, Turpentine and Rosin.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, January 27. 2aw15+

Public Sale.

On FRIDAY next,

At 10 o'clock, will be Sold at the Vendue Store,

BROWN SUGAR

In hds. tierces and barrels—on a Credit and for Cash.

Teneriffe Wine in pipes and casks,

Catalonia do. in pipes,

French Brandy do.

Whiskey in bls.

Coffee in bags,

Hyson and Bohea Tea in chests,

Raisins in kegs,

Soap and Candles in boxes,

Tobacco,

Nails, Hardware, &c.

Also, a quantity of

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of

Cloths, Coatings, Welch Planes, Flannels, Irish Linens and Sheeting, Ozamburgs, Silks and Sattins, Calicoes, book and jaconet muslins, tamboured and plain, Threads, Hats, Paper, &c.

P. G. MARSTELLER,

January 17.

Auctioneer.

THE SUBSCRIBER

Respectfully informs the public, that finding it indispensably necessary to dissolve the copartnership of O'NEIL and WARD, in the Globe Tavern, of this town, he intends in future to conduct that house on his own account, under the name of the GOLDEN BALL, and declares no exertion on his part shall be wanting to give every person who may favor him with their commands entire satisfaction.

He requests all persons indebted to the above firm to be speedy in settling their accounts with him, as he alone is authorized to give a valid discharge for money due, or make any kind of settlement with them. He also requests the favor of all persons holding demands against O'Neil and Ward to render him their several demands, as he wishes to have them adjusted as soon as possible.

ENOCH WARD.

Jan. 15.

(16) 3wco

Washington Tavern.

Peter Heiskell

Acquaints his former customers and the public in general, that he has removed from Staunton and established an Inn in Alexandria.

He has a few good SADDLE and CHAIR HORSES which he will hire.

Dec. 18,

4wco

IMPORTED

And for sale by the subscriber at the County-Wharf, a general assortment of Cologne Mill-stones, from Amsterdam, with hand Mill-stones and German steel.

JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH.

Baltimore, December 27. 2aw6t†

JUST RECEIVED,

By the schooner Eliza, Capt. Ward, from New-York, and for sale by

Roberts & Griffith,

30 hhds muscovado sugar
East India sugar in bags
Loaf and lump sugar in hhds. and bbls.
Coffee in barrels and bags
Pepper and pimento
A few pipes London particular Madeira wine

Sherry, Malaga and Teneriffe wine in quarter casks
Spirits, French brandy and Holland gin
Cotton in bales
Mould and dipt candles
Raisins in kegs and boxes
Soft shell almonds, &c. &c. &c.

They daily expect by the schooner Philip from New-York, 20 puncheons Antigua rum.

January 12. eo3t1aw3t

Valuable Property for Sale.

SEVEN hundred and eighty-eight acres in the county of Hampshire, on the waters of Great Cape Capon, about 20 miles from the Warm Springs, and 30 from Winchester. This land is full of wood, oak and pine timber. Two excellent farms may be made, with 30 to 50 acres of bottom, and rich high lands to each; and in the heart of the timber there is a fine seat for a saw-mill. Capt. Daniel Rice will shew the lands.

Three thousand eight hundred and forty-five acres in the county of Ohio, on the waters of Grave and Fish Creeks, near the river Ohio, and about 80 miles below Pittsburg. Some of these lands are very good, with considerable quantities of rich bottom, and plenty of excellent timber. Robert Woods, Esq. the Surveyor of that county, will shew these lands.

One hundred seventy-six and three fourths acres, within three miles of the Warm Springs, upon Great Cape Capon, near its mouth, and within $\frac{1}{2}$ of a mile of the River Potomac. This land has about 70 or 80 acres of rich bottom, mostly in cultivation, with 274 fine Sugar Trees on it; from which I am informed, there may be made 3000lb. of good sugar annually. There are also a seat for grist and saw mills on it, equal to any in that neighborhood, and upon a never failing stream of water. The upland is rich, with plenty of timber, and part under cultivation. This farm is well improved with a good orchard, houses and fencing, and rented last year for produce equal to sixty pounds per ann. Mr. Joseph Butler, at the Warm Springs, will shew it. I will sell all, or any of the above lands for cash or upon credit, or take in exchange for them lands in Fairfax County, or lots of land in the City of Alexandria, or the City of Washington.

R. T. HOOE.

January 15. eo

Boarding and Lodging

May be had for five or six gentlemen, by applying to

JOHN GORDON, King Street.

December 16, eo

Shreve and Janney,

Have for sale at their store, on Union, between Prince and Duke-streets.

Castile soap in boxes
4th proof Barcelona brandy
A few tierces of whiskey
East and West-India sugar, coffee, &c.
Hyson, suchong and bohea tea
A quantity of dipt candles
Writing paper assorted, in bales
Wrapping do.
China, assorted handfomely, in cases
Soal and upper leather
Men's Women's and children's shoes of different qualities
Leading and other lines
A few pieces of handsome furniture.

All the above articles are of a good quality, and will be sold low for cash or country produce. Dec. 12. eo

For Sale, or to be Leased,

In the City of Washington, and possession given immediately,

A handsome, well-finished three story BUILDING, on New-Jersey Avenue, in the vicinity of the Capitol, and the nearest dwelling on the south of it on Capitol Hill. The lot and house are well situated, and will always command an uninterrupted view of the whole city and George-Town to the west, as well as of the Potomac and Eastern Branch. The house contains 10 convenient rooms, exclusive of garret and cellars.

If sold, United States stock, or stock in any of the banks would be taken for the whole or part of the payment, and a good title given; or, if leased for 5 years, the terms would be accommodating to a good tenant.

Further particulars may be known by applying to Mr. Joseph Hodgson, in that city, or the subscriber in Baltimore.

MATHEW BROWN.

January 15. eo

SECOND NOTICE.

Whereas a Commission of Bankruptcy is awarded and issued forth against Elisha Cullen Dick, of the Town of Alexandria, and he having surrendered himself to the major part of the Commissioners named in the said Commission, at the Washington Tavern, in Alexandria, on the seventeenth day of this month, when and where he underwent his first examination—he is therefore required again to attend, at the said Tavern, on Saturday the 31st day of this month, to undergo his second examination, when and where the Creditors of the said Elisha Cullen Dick, either in his separate capacity, or as one of the Firm of James Mease M'Rea and Company, may attend to prove their debts. At the last sitting of the Commissioners the said Bankrupt is to finish his examination, and the Creditors aforesaid to choose Assignees; of which last sitting due notice will be given, and the Creditors are to assent to, or dissent from, the allowance of his Certificate. All persons indebted to the said Bankrupt, or who have any of his effects, are not to pay or deliver the same, but to whom the Commissioners shall appoint, but to give notice to

HENRY MOORE,

Clerk to the Commission.

January 20, 1801. d

Fresh Raisins.

Just received a few boxes of excellent Raisins, and for Sale, by

JOHN & J. TUCKER.

December 24. eo

FOR SALE.

Genuine Madeira Wine in pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, for approved notes, or exchanged for Tobacco or Flour.

I WILL SELL OR RENT

The Store I have occupied for many years past, situated on Prince-Street, opposite Col. Hooe's. No stand in Town more eligible, or better accommodations for carrying on an extensive wholesale, wet or dry good business. The cellar perfectly dry, with a door at each end, will hold one thousand barrels of flour; 2500 barrels may be stowed on the premises without any inconvenience to the occupant.

Those desirous of holding it will apply to me on Merchants' Wharf, where I shall in future do business.

W'm I. HALL.

December 22. d

TO BE RENTED,

On the 1st day of February next, on the premises, to the highest bidder, for the term of two years,

The FISHERY

At the Point, on Saint Elizabeth, heretofore fished by captain Middleton—the time for fishing to be the usual season. Approved security will be required.

JAMES BARRY.

City of Washington, Jan. 20. 6t

WANTED TO HIRE,

For the service of the Potomac Company for the ensuing year, to work at the Great-Falls,

A number of active, able bodied NEGRO MEN, for whom liberal wages will be given. They will be well fed, clothed and lodged, humanely treated, and in cases of sickness taken good care of at the expense of the Company—Their wages will be paid quarterly, and if desirable to the owners, agents will be appointed at different places to pay at the expiration of each quarter, as may be most convenient to the parties. Further particulars may be had by application to Mr. Alexander Reid, at the Great-Falls, or to the subscriber in George-Town.

By order of the President and Directors.

JOSEPH CARLETON,

Treasurer of the Potomac Company.

George-Town, Dec. 29. 30t

The Subscriber

Begs leave thus publicly to impress the minds of those who have heretofore borrowed Tools of various descriptions of him, with a sense that it is high time they were returned—particularly, two story cornish planes, and several smaller sizes, saws of various descriptions, beads and bench planes: they are mostly branded with the owners name,

He wishes to Rent,

A two story House & Lot, with a large and convenient Warehouse, in good stand for business. He has several

Dwelling Houses for Sale, in different situations, which will be disposed of as bargains, as he is anxious to improve his vacant property. For particulars apply to

THOMAS PRESTON.

January 16. d6t

Two active Lads, about 14 years of age, and of reputable connexions, would be taken as Apprentices at the office of the Advertiser.

For New-York.



The Schooner PHILIP, Capt. TUPMAN, To sail in all next week.

For FREIGHT apply to the master on board, or to

ROBERTS & GRIFFITH.

January 16. eo4t

For Liverpool.



The Ship POLLY, Capt. SAM. HANCOCK, will take FREIGHT for Liverpool.—Terms may be known by enquiring of

R. T. HOOE & Co.

January 16. d

For Freight or Charter

To any of the Leeward West-India Islands, The fast-sailing Brig

FAME,

Burthen seven hundred barrels, now lying at Lawrafon's Wharf. For terms apply to

SHREVE & JANNEY,

or the Captain on board.

January 14. eo

ANTHONY SAWYER,

Hair Dresser and Perfumer,

(lately from Baltimore)

Royal street, between King and Prince streets, fourth door south of the Printing Office of the Times,

Begs leave to inform the

Ladies of Alexandria, and the country generally, that having received the newest fashion of Ladies' Wigs and Filets, he will be thankful to receive their orders for the above articles, and will warrant them equal to any manufactured on the continent.

N. B. Any Lady wishing to see his Patterns, may be accommodated by sending a servant to his shop.

He has for sale, every article in the Perfumery line, on the most reasonable terms.

Cash will be given for hair by the large or small quantity.

Alex. Dec. 8. d

NOTICE.

All persons having claims against the estate of the late THOMAS PORTER, are requested to bring them forward on or before the first of March next, and those indebted to him are respectfully requested to make payment to

SARAH PORTER, Adm'r.

Jan. 1. (2)eo

FOR SALE,

A LOT of GROUND

On the corner of Queen and Fairfax streets, extending 123 feet 2 inches on Queen street, 45 feet 8 inches on Fairfax street: this property is liable to no incumbrance. For terms apply to Mr. John Green, Alexandria, or Mr. Hezekiah Price, Old-Town, Baltimore.

Liberal credit will be allowed for the payment.

January 2. eo18†

The Creditors of the Estate of the late Col. BURGESS BALL, are requested to forward to Mrs. Ball a statement of their claims; as the Administrators are anxious to provide for the discharge of them as early as possible.

Londoun, Dec. 1, 1800. (15) 7t

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